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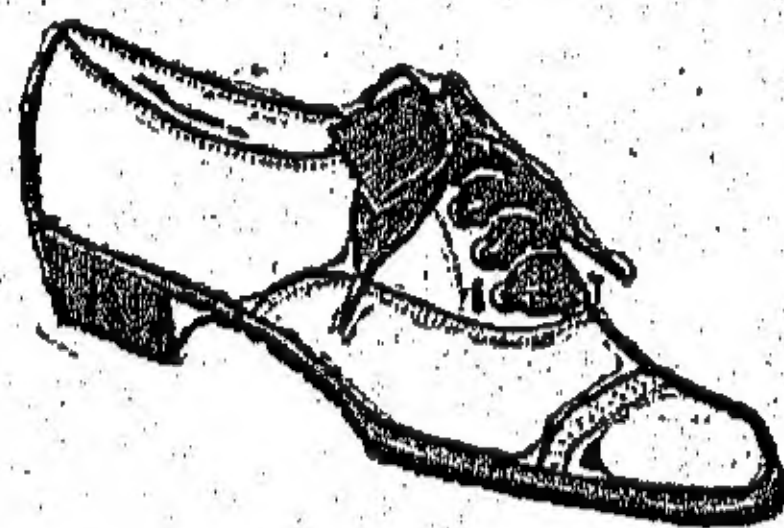
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are then able to digest what you eat, and thus secure fresh stores of strength and vitality. Such is the experience of thousands of grateful users of this world-famous remedy, who testify that, thanks to its occasional use, they now enjoy freedom from such distressing troubles as pains after eating, flatulence, biliousness, headaches, and constipation. Put it to the test for yourself to-day.

STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

A BATTLEFIELD PICTURE.

LAND OF FOG SOWN WITH RED-HOT GUNS.

[BY PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, "DAILY EXPRESS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

I wish I could make the people at home see this battle as it really is. Looking out over the Flanders plain from the low hills that mark the high-tide of the struggle—hills that seem to rock under the thunder of the guns—you have at your feet a scene such as might be painted by an imaginative artist seeking to over-emphasise the impressiveness of war. Instantly such pictures will come to mind, for there in the damp flats that stretch interminably to the south are all the elements of battle as they were visualised before this plague came on the world.

It is a spectacle that fills every on-looker with awe; the grandeur of it touches even the tired brain of the fighting man when he is able to rest above the tumult of the plain, and the thought voiced by a Staff officer as he sweeps the smoke-ridden horizon has come unconsciously to the lips of others. "Yes," he said, lowering his glasses, "it looks like Armageddon."

Beyond everything, you are beaten down and numbed by weight of guns. The land is sown with guns—red-hot guns—and they have turned it into a furnace. Look out and imagine that all the world is in the melting pot. There it is, the battlefield as have dreamed about and tried to picture for a generation, thrown across forty miles of ruined farms and flaming villages, streaked and blotched with greasy smoke (and yesterday overlaid with the acrid scent of shell, a battlefield as flat as a table, creased by canals and shallow streams, with lines of khaki melting into sluggish fog and tiny tongues of red darting in every direction.

IN THE PICTURE. It is all there, even to the general on his horse beside a tree, moving battalions with curt word and impassive face. It seems strangely familiar to the men who have never seen such a sight before. The wounded staggering drunkenly up a country lane in stained bandages, the cross-roads dressing-station, where a surgeon in shirt-sleeves stands at the head of a file of men like a ticket-taker at a theatre. The flash of bayonets in the mellow sunshine, the rattle of laden limbers going up and the ambulances crawling back, the dusty ordnance arriving with breathless messages in a stable-yard, where officers stand around a kitchen table—and fit naturally into the picture, and you are not surprised.

Even the infernal tumult around the batteries, where men gesture curiously because they cannot be heard, and the crash of shell against a road seem part of a dream come true. All around you is movement swift or slow, but always methodical; a feeling of tension, but no confusion. The men are tired. You can see fatigue written on the faces of the Staff officers as they pore over their scared maps in a wide building, or under trees, and shells find them they move again, yet never lose grip of the threads that bind them to the front. Motor-cyclists, hooded and masked, crouching over the handle-bars, flash into the smoke with their despatches, weaving their way along a ranged highway mindful of the shrapnel in their wake. Signallers—most imperturbable of men—go up and down the front trailing a new wire, mending broken ones. Their blue and white arm bands are on every side—a badge of courage not always remembered by the public when they praise the fighting men.

The fields are full of wagons and tethered horses, little fires dot farms where weary soldiers are cooking their first hot meal in rest. You pick out familiar hamlets that look secure, but they are strangely desolate, for their inhabitants are scattered far and wide by the advancing line of battle. Shell is taking on some of them like white-topped waves against a rock, and gradually they crumble into shapeless ruins. It is impossible to follow all the thousand and one incidents of battle that are taking place around you. Eye and mind turn repeatedly from the nearer scene to the indefinite waste of ground draped in smoke of shifting hues, where hidden infantry are fighting, the undulating front pierced by thicker columns that are the funeral pyres of French villages. Yet all you see clearly hardly touches the fringe of the panorama of this battle.

The great agony is hidden yonder in the thick fog beyond the guns that overrun the naked countryside. Only the airman dropping down through the bombardment can penetrate the heavy veil and see the German army lunging forward, its entrenchments striking at Bailleul and St. Venant, its massive body spread across the plain to the citadel of Lille. They follow the convulsive movements of the locked front lines and the fresh waves of grey flowing across the marshes, bunching together at a canal bridge to spread again on the other side, or pausing at a ditch for all the world like ants halted on a garden path. They see an army of roadmakers behind the storm troops, the roads from Lille choked with wagons, and howitzers drawn by tractors and bridging trains crawling across the plain, the anti-tank legions trying to turn Armentières into a storehouse under a storm of shell, piling ammunition, working furiously on a broken railway, carrying forward baulks of timber and iron girders to be thrown astride the River Lys if our guns go farther back.

Nor is the battlefield at night a sight ever to be forgotten. The burning barns or cottages set alight by German shells, the flashes of guns and bursting shell under the clear starlight, give one a sharp realisation of the grimness of the war.

PATHEPIC SCENES. The exodus of civilians from the battle zone has been marked by pathetic scenes. They have been cared for and transported by the French authorities with all possible regard for their comfort, but no

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MR. ASQUITH AS A MAN OF LETTERS.

AN AMATEUR'S HOBBY.

Many people were surprised, says a London reviewer, when, some months ago, Mr. Clement Shorter spoke of Mr. Asquith as one of the most literary of English Prime Ministers. A volume just issued, however, which contains a number of Mr. Asquith's non-political addresses on such subjects as criticism, biography, and culture and character, is a good witness on behalf of Mr. Shorter's claim. No one can read these addresses without feeling that Mr. Asquith has the same studied respect for the monuments of literary genius that he has for the British Constitution. This, however, does not sufficiently define his attitude. He does not, I imagine, find the British Constitution amusing; but it is clear that he finds literature vastly amusing. He is a good quoter, who loves an anecdote or a personal remark no less than a great thought.

He has found in books not public institutions but friends, table-talkers, and companionable wits. He describes his literary addresses as the work of an amateur, and certainly they contain none of those interpretative sentences that suddenly put a crown upon an author's head. At the same time, they are steeped in the sincere pleasures of a bookish man, happy in their memories and happy in their form. They are in the nature of complimentary speeches. Mr. Asquith's compliments to literature, luckily are not merely the dutiful phrases of a public man, but are a part of his autobiography.

The two most interesting addresses in the book are those on criticism and biography. Mr. Asquith is not one of those who belittle criticism. He describes one of its chief functions as that of "reaching the wandering crowd to the worship of beauty and greatness," and scouts the customary separation of the great ages of creation from the great ages of criticism. In regard to art criticism, however, he is of the opinion that on the whole "it has a blighting effect even upon good writers," and pleasantly says that "it consists to a large extent in the unilluminating discussion of unreal problems in unintelligible language." He is all on the side of those who regard criticism as in itself an art, an exercise of the imagination. He quotes, however, as a wise remark on the critic's office, Voltaire's observation to Vauvenargues: "It is the part of a man like you to have preferences but no exclusions."

It is interesting to find that among Mr. Asquith's own preferences is De Quincey. He maintains that a tired man can take down from his shelves any one of the fourteen volumes of Professor De Quincey's works, with the assured certainty that, wherever he opens the book, he will be able to browse for half-an-hour on rare and succulent pasturage. "Is it really so?" Or are not those long pages of De Quincey among the mirages of literature? Mr. Asquith, it is true, does not set up De Quincey as a faultless idol. He admits that "he had in him more than a little of the literary coxcomb," and compares his prolixity to that of the long-winded advocate on whom the Scottish judge passed the comment that he "exhausted time and encroached upon eternity." Another of Mr. Asquith's preferences is Hazlitt. There one can go the whole way with him.

Mr. Asquith has in so happy a degree the gift for dignifying the occasion that his critics are fond of estimating him as a masterly rhetorician of platitudes. These quiet utterances on literature and higher education, however, are as far from the platitudinous as they are from the revolutionary. They manifestly express the philosophy of life of one who, though not anxious to creep into the past as into a tomb and, to inhabit it, is a worshipper in the temple of tradition and pays his vows here in the same acceptant spirit in which he does the day's work. "I can honestly say," he declares, "that I have never wavered in my allegiance to the great writers of antiquity." He is no bigot on the one hand, and no visionary on the other. In the result, few men have been able to keep their tempers so well in regard both to the future and to the past. He has the serenity and the good sense of a classic that may be counted to him either for virtue or for weakness. Whichever it may be it is the mark and quality of Mr. Asquith.

amount of care could ease the suffering caused by the sudden loss of homes and property. Old women rode in carts piled high with furniture, but there were many in these mournful processions who had left everything save what they could carry. Many men with babies in their arms trudged through the blinding dust, white with it from head to foot.

At night every house, and wayside, was crowded for miles behind the lines was crowded with these hapless wayfarers. The people of Bailleul left, as the German guns drew near, and the old, white-haired mayor and his clerk, with the municipal documents, rode in a wagon to a town some miles away. In a famous seventeenth century inn he assembled some of his townspeople, and, as there was no room elsewhere, they passed the night sitting quietly around tables in the dining-room. Yesterday morning the mayor opened his "office" in one corner of the room, and conducted the municipal affairs until it was time to move to the next resting place.

An old woman, totally blind, led by her granddaughter, was among these refugees. They were very quiet and resigned, all of them, and one did not hear any expressions of anger or grief at the calamity which had befallen them. Some of the refugees brought nothing but precious family heirlooms which they were able to carry—in one instance a portrait, and in another a piece of lace handed down from the time of the Spanish occupation that had survived former

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 981 Pte. H. W. Lucas was enrolled on 31.5.18 and posted to the Mounted Section. The Commandant records with deep regret the death of Private J. Hutchings, "D" Co., on 18.5.18.

ATTACHED.

The following are attached to the Engineer Company:—
No. 680 Pte. C. A. Bennett, "A" Co., from 1.6.18.
No. 456 Pte. A. D. Keigwin, "B" Co., from 4.6.18.
No. 730 Pte. W. B. Hird, M-Gun Co., from 6.6.18.
No. 738 Pte. D. Muir, M-Gun Co., from 6.6.18.

TRANSFERRED.

The following are transferred to the Artillery Company:—
No. 695 Pte. J. Evans, "B" Co., dated 4.6.18.
No. 297 Pte. W. J. Dexter, "A" Co., dated 4.6.18.
No. 304 Pte. F. E. Ranger, "A" Co., dated 4.6.18.
No. 381 Pte. E. Manning, "A" Co., dated 4.6.18.
No. 720 Pte. W. Fraser, M-Gun Co., dated 6.6.18.
No. 602 Pte. A. F. Goldfinch, "B" Co., dated 6.6.18.

LEAVE.

No. 36 Gnr. F. A. Britton, Artillery Co., is granted leave for the duration of the War, from 17.7.18.
Lieut. F. H. Kew, is granted 8 (1) months' leave, on the ground of health, from 1.7.18.
Corpl. A. Bolton, M-Gun Co., is granted 2 months' leave on urgent business, to date from day of departure.
Pte. Wm. H. Hewitt, Sig. Section, is granted 2 months' leave on Medical Certificate, from 17.7.18.
Pte. J. W. Gloyd, "D" Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave on Medical Certificate, from 15.6.18.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. E. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Duties at Belchers Battery are discontinued as from p.m. 5th June.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Parade at Belchers Battery. New Layers' Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Belchers Battery. New D.R.F. Class only.

Thursday, 13th June:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Parade at Headquarters. Full marching order, with ammunition but without great coats.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Belchers Battery. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 14th June:—
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Parade at Headquarters. Full marching order, with ammunition but without great coats.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

7th to 14th June:—
E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall; Lyceum, 2nd-Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lt. Stevenson. Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1-1/2) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants Owendene and Parsons, E.E., and Sergt. Day, E.K.D.O., Class 3 at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, E.E., and Sergt. Williams, E.K.D.O., N.C.O.s and men residing at the Peak are informed that a special tram leaves at 12.15 a.m. on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays (i.e., for those coming off first relief on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights).

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 12th June:—
5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Train to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 14th June:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Saturday, 15th June:—
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Train to Causeway Bay. Open order. Dress: Drill order.

In the event of wet weather Quarry Bay residents in No. 7 Platoon will parade at Taikeo Dockyard. The remainder of No. 7 Platoon and Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons will parade at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Open order movements.

Saturday, 16th June:—
Inter-Section Rifle competition at King's Park Range. Teams of 6 men and 1 N.C.O. (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) from each section. Dress: Drill order with pouches. Teams to parade outside U.S.R. Club opposite King's Park Range as follows:—
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections at 2.45 p.m.
Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Sections at 3.15 p.m.
Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 Sections at 3.45 p.m.
Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 Sections at 4.15 p.m.

Saturday, 22nd June:—
Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons, Judging Distance test. Time and place will be notified later.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Sunday, 9th June:—
9 a.m. Hongkong residents will parade at Statue Pier. Kowloon residents will parade at Kowloon Docks at 9.15 a.m. The whole Company will proceed by launch to Kowloon City for the Gascoigne Shield Competition.

Monday, 10th June:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
7.10 a.m. No. 3 gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 12th June:—
5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 guns at Headquarters.

Thursday, 13th June:—
5.10 p.m. The following men will parade at Headquarters:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKerns and Stapleton.

Beginners' Class on Wednesday, 12th, and Friday, 14th June at 7.10 a.m. at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 10th June:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 13th June:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 11th, and Friday, 14th June:—
5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Note.—Rifles (with bores free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 11th June.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 11th June:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 10th, and Friday, 14th June:—
5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. ARMSTRONG.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 12th June:—
5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 15th June:—
1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.O.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

COMMENDATION.

P.-c. 513 Remedios is commended by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for the smart arrest of a snatcher in Cleverly Street on the 30th May, 1918.

POLICE SCHOOL.

All ranks below the rank of Inspector are required to pass (not merely attend) an examination on Police Duties and Conduct as laid down in "The Pocket Policeman."

Members (except those on duty) will attend as indicated below. Uniform optional. The examination will take place at Headquarters Club at 5.45 sharp each evening.

Monday, June 17th.—Water Police and Mounted Police.

Tuesday, June 18th.—No. 2 Platoon.

Wednesday, June 19th.—No. 1 Platoon (except Water Police).

Thursday, June 20th.—No. 3 Platoon.

Friday, June 21st.—No. 7 Platoon.

Inspectors of units are required to be in attendance in uniform with their respective units.

Dates for other units than above will be published.

AMMUNITION.

The attention of Riflemen (i.e., men who have passed Part 1 of the last Musketry Course) is drawn to Departmental Order 113.

ACCOUNTANT.

The rank of Sergeant Accountant is abolished. The officer in charge of accounts will in future be known as the Police Reserve Accountant and will rank as an Inspector.

By Order.

T. F. HOUAN, A.S.P. (H.) and Adjutant, Hongkong, June 7th, 1918.

THE MAN WHO STAYED.

The remarkable war record of a private in the Border Regiment is related in a list of winners of the Distinguished Conduct Medal. He is Private G. Davis, of Bishopstoke, and the reasons for which the medal is awarded him include the following: "This man has not left the battalion for a single day since the outbreak of hostilities. When the battalion was without either a quartermaster or a regimental quartermaster-sergeant, he carried out the combined duties with great ability and success. He has set a magnificent example of faithfulness and loyalty to the battalion."

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

The Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the raising of a force the members of which shall be liable to service with His Majesty's Forces outside the Colony during the present war" now reads as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1.—The Ordinance may be cited as the General Military Service Ordinance, 1918.

2.—In this Ordinance:—

"Civil Servant" means a British subject who is in the employment of the Government of the Colony and whose whole time is at the disposal of the Government;

"Competent Military Authority" shall have the same meaning as in the Army Act;

"Enrolment Lists" mean the lists referred to in section 10 of this Ordinance;

"Force" means the force referred to in sections 10 and 11 of this Ordinance;

"Proper Authority" means the person appointed by the Governor for the purposes of sections 5 and 6 of this Ordinance;

"Proper Military Authority" means the person appointed for the purposes of section 7 of this Ordinance, by the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's regular troops within the Colony;

"Tribunal" means the Tribunal referred to in section 4 of this Ordinance.

3.—(1) This Ordinance shall not apply to any of the following persons:—

(a) Members of His Majesty's Regular Naval or Military Forces;

(b) Civilians in the employment of the Naval or Military Authorities;

(c) Men in holy orders and such regular ministers of recognised religious denominations as the Governor in Council may exempt;

(d) Men who have left or been discharged from the Naval or Military Service of the Crown in consequence of disablement or ill-health.

(2) In the application of this Ordinance to Civil Servants, the following modifications shall have effect, namely, that the enquiry shall be held by the Governor and not by the Tribunal, and that it shall be lawful for the Governor, upon such enquiry as he shall think fit, to decide that any Civil Servant of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, should be enrolled in the force.

4.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint such and so many persons as he may think fit, not being less in number than seven, to form a Tribunal to be called the General Military Service Tribunal.

(2) In the event of the death, resignation, absence from the Colony, or inability to act, of any member of the Tribunal, it shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any person whom he may think fit to fill the place of such member, either temporarily or permanently.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint a Chairman of the Tribunal. The Chairman shall preside at all sittings of the Tribunal at which he is present, and in his absence the members of the Tribunal present shall choose one of their number to preside at the sitting in question.

(4) Five members of the Tribunal shall constitute a quorum.

(5) It shall also be lawful for the Governor to appoint a clerk to the Tribunal. Any order, summons, subpoena, notice, notification, or other document issued or published by the Tribunal may be issued and published in the name of the said clerk.

5.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Proper Authority, at any time or times, to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, to attend at such time and place as may be specified in the said order and there to submit himself to be medically examined for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) If any such British subject without lawful excuse fails to comply with any such order as is referred to in this section he shall, upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Proper Authority to order

any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who for the time being shall be ordinarily resident within the Colony, and who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, and who, upon the medical examination referred to in section 5 of this Ordinance, shall have been certified as medically fit for enrolment in the force, to attend before the Tribunal at such time and place as may be prescribed in the said order.

(2) The Tribunal shall thereupon, either at the time and place prescribed in the said order or at such time and place as the Tribunal may direct, proceed to enquire whether such British subject shall be enrolled in the force or should be exempt from such enrolment.

(3) If any such British subject fails to attend at the time and place prescribed in any such order or fails to attend at any time and place as directed by the Tribunal, he shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Tribunal to grant to any such British subject so ordered to attend exemption from such enrolment on any of the following grounds:—

(a) On the ground that it is expedient in Imperial interests, or in the essential interests of the Colony, that he should, instead of being enrolled in the force, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged or in which he is with the approval of the Tribunal prepared to engage; or

(b) On the ground that serious hardship would ensue, if he were enrolled in the force, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position.

(c) Any such exemption may be absolute, conditional, or temporary, as the Tribunal may think best suited to the case, or may be conditional upon such British subject being engaged in some work which in the opinion of the Tribunal is of Imperial importance:—Provided that any exemption granted on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position shall not be for a longer period than three months at any one time.

(6) Any such exemption, whether absolute or conditional or temporary, may be reconsidered and withdrawn or varied by the Tribunal at any time:—Provided that no British subject shall be granted exemption on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position for a longer period than six months in all.

(7) The Tribunal shall communicate in writing to each British subject whose case has been enquired into the decision of the Tribunal with reference to such British subject.

(8) If any question arise under this Ordinance as to whether any person is or was ordinarily resident within the Colony the decision of the Tribunal upon such question shall, subject to an appeal to the Governor-in-Council, be final for all purposes.

7.—The Tribunal shall forthwith make a report to the Governor of the cases in which the Tribunal has decided to grant exemption, stating in each case the ground of exemption, and also a report of the cases in which the Tribunal has decided that the British subject in question should be enrolled, stating in every case the date on which such decision was communicated in writing to the British subject in question.

8.—Within seven days after the communication in writing to any such British subject of the decision of the Tribunal, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for such British subject, or for his employer if any, or for the Proper Military Authority, to appeal to the Governor in Council against the decision of the Tribunal, and upon such appeal it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to confirm or vary or reverse the decision of the Tribunal.

9.—(1) Upon the expiration of any conditional or temporary exemption the person to whom such exemption applies shall, unless he has obtained a further exemption from the Tribunal, forthwith report himself at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General.

(2) If any person unlawfully fails so to report himself he shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding

two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months.

10.—(1) The Governor shall cause to be published in the Gazette Enrolment Lists containing the names of the following persons:—

(a) Every person in whose case the Tribunal has "decided that such person should be enrolled, provided that no appeal against such decision has been prosecuted before the Governor in Council";

(b) Every person in whose case the Governor in Council on appeal has decided that such person should be enrolled;

(c) Every civil servant in whose case the Governor has decided that such civil servant should be enrolled;

(d) Every person who has reported himself at the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General under the provisions of section (9) of this Ordinance; and

(e) Every person who has been convicted of unlawfully failing so to report himself and who has not successfully appealed against such conviction.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to omit from such Enrolment Lists the name of any person who before the first day of June, 1918, applied to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony.

(2) Every person whose name appears in any such Enrolment List, shall, as from the date of publication of such List, be deemed to have been enrolled in and to belong to, the force referred to in section (1) of this Ordinance.

11.—(1) The said force shall be called the General Military Service Force of Hongkong.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section, all the provisions of the Army Act shall apply to the General Military Service Force of Hongkong, and to all persons belonging to the force, whether within or without the limits of the Colony.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Army Act, it shall be lawful for the competent military authority, with or without the consent of the person in question, at any time to appoint any person belonging to the force to any corps of His Majesty's Regular Forces.

(4) For the purposes of the Army Act every person belonging to the force shall be deemed to have been enlisted for general service with the colours for the period of the war.

(5) Any enquiry by the Tribunal under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be conducted in public unless on any occasion the majority of the members of the Tribunal present on such occasion are of opinion that the enquiry on that occasion should be conducted wholly or partly in private.

(6) Any appeal to the Governor in Council under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be conducted in public unless on any occasion the Governor is of opinion that the appeal should be conducted wholly or partly in private.

(7) In all other respects any enquiry or appeal under the provisions of this Ordinance may be conducted in such manner as the enquiring or appellate authority, as the case may be, shall see fit.

12.—(1) The Tribunal shall, for the purpose of any enquiry which it is authorised under the provisions of this Ordinance to make, have all the powers of the Supreme Court in respect of the following matters:—

(a) enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath or otherwise;

(b) compelling the production of documents; and

(c) punishing persons guilty of contempt.

(2) Every British subject ordered to attend before the Tribunal, and every civil servant whose case may be enquired into by the Governor under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, on oath if so required, truthfully and fully answer all enquiries which may be addressed to such British subject or civil servant, by the Tribunal or by the Governor, as the case may be, and shall produce any documents in his possession or under his control which the Tribunal or the Governor, as the case may be, may order such British subject or civil servant to produce.

(3) If any such British subject or civil servant, as the case may be, fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-clause (2) of this section, he shall, upon summary conviction be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

13.—Any order, summons, subpoena, notice, or other document, issued for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, may be served either by being delivered personally to the person to whom such document is addressed, or by leaving it with some adult at such person's last known residence or place of business, or by sending it by registered post to such person at his last known residence or place of business.

14.—The various forms in the Schedule may be used with such variations as the circumstances may require.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with snatching an ear-pick from a woman in Tai Wong Street.

It will be remembered that defendant at the last hearing contended that he could not have committed the robbery as he was a Government servant. "Government servants," he said, "never commit robberies."

Mr. Wood, however, thought otherwise and sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

A MUSICAL NUISANCE.

Mr. Samuel Paul, clerk of the Attorney-General, summoned a Chinese woman, living at 17, On Lan Street, for playing Chinese musical instruments, calculated to annoy residents in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Paul stated that the music went on till 2 a.m. every morning and he was unable to sleep.

It was pointed out, however, that the summons had been taken out against a man and not against the present defendant.

Mr. Paul insisted that the woman was the real offender and should be charged.

An adjournment was ordered pending the issue of a fresh summons against defendant.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY PROSECUTED.

A Chinese was charged with unlawfully receiving a quantity of stolen property consisting of brass and ropes.

Inspector Sim said he entered defendant's house in Lun Fat Street by virtue of a search warrant and found the articles. Defendant told witness that he purchased them from a launch, but when taken to find the launch he could not identify it.

Inspector Tatcher, of the Dockyard Police, identified the property as some which had been stolen from the yard recently.

Defendant said he bought the articles. How was he to know they had been stolen?

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

JOSS-STICKS AS WEAPONS OF OFFENCE.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting another Chinese and inflicting a serious wound on his right eye.

P.S. Earner stated that complainant and defendant had a quarrel over a gambling debt, and the latter, apparently, picked upon a burning joss-stick and deliberately stuck it into complainant's eye. The injuries received were so serious that the man had to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment.

Defendant said the whole matter was the outcome of an accident. Complainant abused him and a struggle ensued, during which a lighted joss-stick which he was carrying at the time entered complainant's eye.

Mr. Wolfe said it was a good thing for defendant that the condition of complainant's eye was reported to be improving, otherwise he would have been liable to five years' imprisonment. He fined defendant \$7, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment. Defendant was also ordered to pay \$1 compensation to complainant.

BRITONS IN GERMAN HANDS.

"The detention and employment by the German armies behind their firing line in Belgium and France of British N.C.O.s and men captured on the Western front has brought upon these prisoners an amount of unjustifiable suffering, for which a parallel would be hard to find in the history, tragic in so many of its incidents as that history has been of the treatment by the enemy of their prisoners during this war." Such is the opening sentence of the report presented to Parliament in April on the treatment of British prisoners of war behind the firing lines in France and Belgium. The Committee of Inquiry adduces evidence that abundantly confirms most of the remarkable narratives by returned prisoners of war concerning their wretched experiences at the hands of their German guards. Instances are recorded of British soldiers deliberately kept within range of fire killed by British guns; of deaths from starvation, which, we are told, were "constant"; and of many other inconceivable acts of barbarity. The men were on occasion so hungry that they ate potato peelings which had been trampled under foot. The case is quoted of "an Australian private who, starving, had fallen out to pick up a piece of bread left on the road-side by a Belgian woman for the prisoners. He was shot and killed by the guard for so doing." These are merely a few sentences indicating in a very imperfect fashion the character of a report which reflects in an astonishing manner on Twentieth Century civilization.

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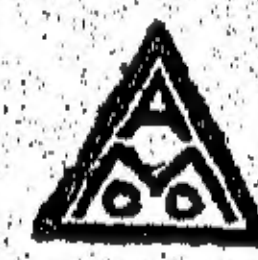
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THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA COMPETITION. ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS, 1918.

THE date up to which Prizes won by TOMBOLA Tickets can be obtained has been extended to Noon 12th June, 1918. Prizes unclaimed after this date will be sold and the proceeds given to the Funds for which the TOMBOLA was organized.

P. H. HOLYOAK, President. [2113]

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CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS will be made in the Time-table. Time-tables will be available on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Office, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway, British Section.

By Order, WEN TEH CHANG, Managing Director, Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section. Kowloon, 6th June, 1918. [2110]

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AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Wanchai.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Surveyor General, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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HOUSE at OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—ARRATON V. APCAR & CO., Des Voeux Road Central. [2109]

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BIRTH.

LINDSAY WOODS.—At 154, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on June 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. T. P. LINDSAY WOODS, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 8TH JUNE, 1918.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL

So far as the individual is concerned it will be generally agreed, we think, that the Conscription Bill as it now stands is a very fair measure. The intention is that all British subjects of pure European descent who are between 18 and 40 years of age when the Ordinance comes into operation shall be called up for medical examination, but only those who are physically fit for service in the front-line will be taken at present. The original proposal to exempt eligible men who have been discharged from the naval or military service of the Crown on the termination of their period of service has been withdrawn. Men who have taken part in the present war will not, of course, be affected by this, because if they are not still in the Army it can only be by reason of the fact that they have been invalided out. Total exemption will be granted on the ground of Imperial interests or the essential interests of the Colony. On the ground of "exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position" temporary exemption may be granted for a period not exceeding six months in all. This is an extension of two months as compared with the first proposal, but it does not satisfy the unofficial members of the Council, who desire that, as in England, no time-limit shall be fixed. Clearly six months might not meet the case of a man whose wife was in a delicate state of health, and if it were known that he was obliged to settle up his affairs within a stated period it might prejudice him in disposing of his business. Surely if any confidence is felt in the Tribunal this is a matter which might safely be left to its discretion. We should be more impressed with official anxiety to save the Tribunal

from embarrassment by tying its hands in this matter if the Government were not so ready to undertake equally embarrassing tasks. All those who are conscripted will be insured—single men for £1,000 and married men for £2,000 each—and a monthly separation allowance will be made of \$200 to each wife and \$25 for each child up to the age of 20 in the case of girls and 16 in the case of boys. Should any man's dependents elect to leave the Colony and live elsewhere they will receive £20 and £2 10s. respectively. When it is borne in mind that this is the minimum grant which it is proposed to make, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the attitude of the Legislature cannot be described as parsimonious, especially in view of the assurance that, in case of need, passages will be provided and assistance granted in the matter of rent and interest on mortgages. In many cases, of course, people will be obliged to live upon a very different scale from that to which they have been accustomed, but that, unfortunately, cannot be avoided either here or in Great Britain. It is to be hoped that in the majority of cases they will have some private resources, and that, in others, women will be able to augment their means by taking the places of the men who leave. We hope that some consideration will be shown to the single man who is supporting a widowed mother or invalid sister, for in these days of high prices help is needed more than ever by people in such circumstances.

It will be noticed that, in the words of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, the men who applied—or endeavoured to apply—to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony before May 20th—the date on which the telegram from the Secretary of State was published approving of conscription—will be given the option of either coming under the provisions of this Bill or of being sent to England with second-class passages and the prospect of obtaining commissions. The unofficial members of the Legislative Council object that it is unfair not to allow this class to enjoy the right to go home, instead of being drafted to India with the conscripts, and at the same time receive the separation allowances and other privileges accorded to those who are called up compulsorily. This could not be done, however, without injustice to the many men who have already gone to the front. After all, the fundamental idea is that while all men are willing to fight for the Empire only some are encouraged; in most cases by generous employers—have felt themselves free to do so. The others have been held back by their domestic responsibilities, and now that they are to be enrolled compulsorily the State recognizes that, as it has always insisted upon the acceptance of those responsibilities, it cannot ignore them. The position of Civil Servants does not, however, appear to be clearly defined in this connection. It is an open secret that in some instances these men were not permitted by their departmental chiefs to submit their names to the Military Service Commission, which at an early stage in its proceedings asked that, as all its findings were subject to revision by His Excellency, Civil Servants should be withdrawn from its purview—a suggestion which was adopted. The question arises—Will the men in Government employment who expressed their readiness to go to the front enjoy the same option now as that granted to the general community? It is only just that they should, but there is nothing in the Bill to ensure this. It is true that His Excellency said that Civil Servants would be treated in exactly the same way as the men who are not Civil Servants conscripted under this Bill, but he explained that he meant by this that "the exceptional privileges as regards pay which they have enjoyed up to date will not be continued." In any case, if a Civil Servant who volunteered, or expressed a desire to volunteer, is allowed to go to England to join up will he receive the same liberal treatment as those who have gone before, or will he come under the new scale of allowances?

In some of its provisions—notably those relating to the machinery for carrying it into effect—the Bill contains room for improvement. The ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACT, 1917, assures us that it is intended to call up every man between the ages of 18 to 40 years of purely European descent who is fit for the A1 class, but the Bill still leaves the "Proper Authority" free to

call up any instead of every man possessing these qualifications. Nor is there any proviso that the Tribunal shall contain "a substantial commercial majority." The unofficial members of the Council ask that no official member of the Executive Council shall be appointed to the Tribunal, as it would deprive the public of one of their two representatives in cases of appeal to the Governor-in-Council. His Excellency has declined to accept this amendment, but gives an undertaking that no member of the Executive Council who may be appointed to the Tribunal shall sit in appeal cases. He promises, also, to see whether he has power to appoint a commercial man to sit on the Executive Council to fill any vacancy that may be caused in this way. Meanwhile, the matter is left over for settlement on Monday. These, however, are minor points compared with the broad fact that, in reality, the Tribunal will have power only to send men away. It may be taken for granted that if it decides that a man can be spared that decision will stand. The military representative, however, will be able to appeal in every instance in which exemption is granted, and the final verdict will rest with the Governor-in-Council. In such circumstances, all the talk about protecting the "essential interests of the Colony" by means of "a substantial commercial majority" on the Tribunal is so much camouflage. The object of the first appeal court in Great Britain is in order to get away from local influence. That, however, is impossible in Hongkong. On an issue of fact the Tribunal should be as competent to form a judgment as the Executive Council, and in the event of any new point being raised the case could be re-heard.

Buy War Bond tickets in haste and rejoice at leisure.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Thursday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (2 deaths); bubonic plague, 2 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese except one—an American attacked by enteric fever.

As a result of the Spring Race Meeting for War Funds and War Investments at Shanghai \$64,000 was obtained for War Funds and Charities, and \$6,250 for the War Savings Association, while \$12,000 are known to have been invested in War Loan by winners in the members' cash sweeps. The total voluntary contributions amounted to \$18,323.50, which is included in the above-mentioned sum of \$84,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARCELS FOR HOME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As some considerable doubt seems to be entertained by many of your readers as to the fate of parcels despatched from this Colony to friends at home, I am directed to inform you that parcels which conform to the regulations appear to have been delivered in every case to the addressee and have not been seized by the Customs.

The regulations now in force are as follows:—Small quantities of prohibited articles sent as gifts, and tea up to 11 lbs. and sugar up to 1 lb. also sent as gifts, will not be interfered with by the Imperial Customs Authorities.

The service via Canada has been suspended, but an arrangement has been made by which parcels may be sent to England by Messrs. Alfred Holt's steamers.

The cost of postage on these parcels is the same as that now charged for parcels sent via Suez—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

S. B. C. ROSS (Postmaster General). Hongkong, 7th June, 1918.

PROSPECT OF WOMEN M.P.S.

The selection of Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., and Miss Margaret Bondfield as candidates of the Labour party at the next General Election for Parliament was endorsed recently by the executive, upon the application of the Independent Labour party. Both ladies have been prominent in the Labour and trade union movement. This decision will raise in a concrete form the question whether women are legally entitled, under the new Representation of the People Act, to become candidates, and if elected to sit as members in the House of Commons. The point was not considered by the Labour party's executive, who hold that the fact that women are now legally entitled to vote is enough. The selection has still to come before the annual conference this month.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, June 6th.

ORDER FOR DR. SUN'S ARREST.

It is reported that the Peking Government has ordered the authorities of various ports to arrest Dr. Sun if he should land on his way to Japan.

A message from Amoy states that the Tachun of Fukien has reported that Sun Yat-sen has left Swatow by a Japanese steamer bound for Japan, and he (the Tachun) has sent delegates to request the Japanese Consul in Amoy to allow them to arrest Sun when the vessel arrives at Amoy. It is said that the Japanese Consul has refused, and Sun, therefore, has made good his escape.

GENERAL LUK'S PEACE OVERTURES.

It is said that General Luk has sent a telegram to the Peking Government stating that he has been preparing for negotiations with the Peking Government since he found there were external menaces to the country. Luk's cable is regarded as a peace overture.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Owing to the extension of the flood along the West River the Civil Governor is afraid of disturbances arising in the afflicted region, and has sent troops to various places to maintain order.

THE GUNBOAT "KWONG-TOI." The gunboat Kwong-Toi which the authorities offered for sale, has returned to Canton to be disarmed and inspected.

THE FLOOD.

The Harbour Department in Canton has issued a warning to the citizens that the flood is expected to increase considerably during the next few days, and therefore people living in the lower levels had better prepare accordingly in order to avoid panic.

VICTORIES REPORTED.

Commander Chan Kwing-ming in Swatow has reported that after the Canton forces captured Wing-ting city all the adjacent cities surrendered without opposition. Chan adds that he has sent troops to various cities to restore order.

CANTON, June, 7th.

THE FLOOD.

It is reported that the flood is increasing daily. The water-mark in Wuchow is 62 feet 7 inches. Telegraphic communications between Canton and Shui Hing and other places is suspended owing to the telegraph posts having been carried away by the flood.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

It is reported that the President, after receiving General Luk's telegram relating to peace negotiations, has sent delegates to consult General Luk on the matter.

Li Shun, Tachun of Kiangsu, has again taken up the task of mediation. He has sent representatives to ascertain the real views of both parties.

GENERAL LUK.

Replying to the Special Parliament, General Luk has stated that he will assume office as Controller of the Confederation Government.

BANDITS IN SHUN TAK DISTRICT.

We are informed that a very large number of bandits have risen in the Shun Tak district. They have seized several launches, which were used to tow boats to and from Canton, and hold a number of people to ransom. The authorities have sent troops and gunboats to the spot to put the trouble down.

THE REVOLUTION IN HUNG SHAN.

It is reported that Un Tai's troops, who revolted in the Hung Shan district the other day, were defeated by the Canton troops on the 5th inst. after two days' fighting. The district city was recaptured, and the revolting troops were compelled to disperse.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

"Nemo"	\$ 5.00
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* Monthly subscription.

F. G. B. HARRISON, R.N., Naval Secretary. T. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

THE WAR.

GERMANS HELD FROM NOYON TO RHEIMS.

EXPERTS ANTICIPATE ATTEMPT ELSEWHERE.

AUSTRIAN ACTION IMMINENT.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM RUSSIA.

GERMANO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE IMPOSSIBLE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS REPULSED.

LONDON, June 6th.

12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy again attempted a raid south-westward of Morlancourt, but was repulsed, with loss.

Another party rushed a post in the neighbourhood of Boyelles. Two British soldiers are missing.

We repulsed attempted raids northward of Lens, northward of Bethune, and eastward of Nieppe Forest, inflicting casualties.

Hostile artillery were active in the Stratielle sector.

LOCAL ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, June 6th.

9.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French repulsed local attacks in the neighbourhood of Loere.

"FRANCE WILL NEVER YIELD."

LONDON, June 6th.

8.25 a.m.

The battle situation is generally unchanged. The Germans are held up for the time being on the whole front from Noyon to Rheims. They lost very heavily during the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were very small.

French experts now anticipate that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere else, possibly between Noyon and Mont Didier, with the object of converging their advance towards Paris. Though it is not impossible for the enemy to attack in a totally different sector, this will be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing the attack in one sector until the momentum is exhausted, then turning sharply off to strike elsewhere. The proximity of Paris in this case, however, may dictate a departure from these tactics. The attitude of Paris in the face of the present ordeal inspires the most glowing eulogies in the British Press, which pay a fervent tribute to M. Clemenceau's speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of mutual confidence and the Allies' reliance upon the growing might of America.

The papers declare that M. Clemenceau spoke for the British nation when he said that France would never yield.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

A wireless German official report states:—Our captures since May 27th are 55,000 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 650 guns and 2,000 machine-guns.

We brought down 46 aeroplanes on the 4th and 6th inst.

EARLIER CABLES.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 5th.

11.35 p.m.

In overcast weather the enemy aircraft were inactive.

On Tuesday we brought down one and drove down one.

We dropped 14 tons of bombs during the day and night. There were no British losses.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH SOLDIERS' LEAVE SUSPENDED.

PARIS, June 1st.

M. Clemenceau in a circular suspends all leave, except in case of illness.

ENEMY GROUPS PRESSED BACK.

PARIS, June 6th.

A communiqué states:—East of Samigny last evening we continued to press back the enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. We captured 100 prisoners.

North of the Aisne we appreciably improved our positions north and west of Hakebraye, capturing 50.

There was rather lively artillery firing, especially in the regions of Longpont, Neuilly and La Poterie and west of Rheims.

BELGIAN REPORT.

LONDON, June 6th.

4.35 p.m.

A Belgian communiqué states:—There was somewhat intense artillery firing in the regions of Dixmude and Mercken.

GRIP ON RHEIMS TIGHTENING.

LONDON, June 6th.

11.55 p.m.

The Germans have drawn the line closer round Rheims. They hold three-quarters of an armed circle.

FRENCH POSITIONS MAINTAINED.

PARIS, June 6th.

A communiqué states:—The enemy in the daytime at different points multiplied his efforts to accentuate progress, but was repulsed everywhere, losing heavily. His attempt to cross the Oise in the direction of Mont Alagachi completely failed.

Our counter-attacks north of the Aisne recovered all ground the enemy had momentarily occupied.

We took 150 prisoners near Vingre.

The Germans progressed somewhat in the wood region of Longpont, but were driven back, leaving prisoners.

Our positions everywhere else were maintained.

AIR WARFARE.

Our airmen were very active on June 4th. They dropped 17 tons of projectiles on concentrations of troops, which they dispersed.

On the night of June 4th, 14 tons of bombs were dropped on various stations. Four enemy machines were felled and two captive balloons set on fire.

An enemy aeroplane with four motors and a crew of eight was captured on June 1st.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN SACRILEGE CONDEMNED.

PARIS, May 31st.

The newspapers unanimously condemn the fresh sacrilege by the Germans in bombarding Paris similarly on Good Friday and Easter Sunday regardless of the generosity of the British in agreeing to the request of the Cardinal of Cologne to respect the Corpus Christi celebration. It is emphasized that girl communicants knelt to receive the Sacred Host amidst the noise of the explosions.

PAINFUL IMPRESSION IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 31st.

The German action has produced a painful impression throughout Switzerland.

AMERICA'S AEROPLANE CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, June 6th.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Julius Kahn, a member of the Congress Military Affairs Committee, says that 1,300 aeroplanes have been sent to France, mostly during the past month.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 7th.

The Admiralty announce:—Eight bombing raids were carried out from June 3rd to June 5th on Zeebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and on Thorout railway station.

Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped. We destroyed two enemy machines and drove down three in air fighting. One British machine is missing.

A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance over the North Sea and engaged a large hostile formation. They shot down two enemy machines. Two of ours on returning were forced to alight owing to engine trouble close to the Dutch Coast and have been interned.

THE BOMBING OF A BRITISH HOSPITAL.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

LONDON, June 6th.

Correspondents at Headquarters, in describing the bombing of a British hospital on Corpus Christi morning (mentioned yesterday), say that a German airman lit a flare to make sure of his target. A bomb smashed the upper storey of the hospital, and the timbers and masonry crashed to the lower floors, killing and burying the patients, including an officer who was being operated upon.

A doctor, describing the scene, says nothing more terrible could be imagined than that of the nurses and surgeons gathered round the unconscious patient, all being buried in the ruins and killed almost immediately.

The whole hospital wing was ablaze, the staircase to an adjoining building was destroyed, and patients here had to be rescued by ladders.

While the rescue work was in progress another raider dropped five bombs in the vicinity, but fortunately these were harmless. Then a long-range gun started shelling an adjoining village.

Several W.A.A.Cs. were killed in a shelter.

The bombed hospital stood isolated in a conspicuous position, with no military establishments near.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ACTION IMMINENT.

LONDON, June 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31st, stated it was the general opinion that enemy action was imminent. Reinforcements had arrived from Russia, their artillery, which had been sent to the Western Front, had returned, and there was every sign of a formidable concentration of men and material.

Emperor Karl has visited the front and presided over the Army Council.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMANS FORTIFYING FORTS.

PETROGRAD, May 31st.

Pravda states that the Germans have seized and fortified some forts in Oronstadt.

EMIGRATION BILL.

LONDON, May 31st.

The Emigration Bill passed its second reading after a discussion, in which the Bill was considerably criticised.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, replying, said it would be within the province of the statutory body to suggest that emigrants should choose some portion of the British Empire. The Government did not wish to forbid emigration, but it did wish to encourage an imperial policy and the building up of the Empire.

CUBA'S WAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, May 31st.

The President of Cuba has authorised an expenditure of \$600,000 annually towards the Cuban Red Cross activities in Europe.

The sum of \$2,400,000 is allocated to aid civilians in the war-zone and the relations of killed and incapacitated soldiers.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.

The House of Representatives has passed the largest Army Appropriation Bill in the history of the United States, carrying Twelve Billion and Forty-Two Million Dollars, and authorising the President to call to military service all men who can be trained and equipped.

DRAFTING FOR JUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 31st.

Two hundred and eighty thousand men will be called up this month.

JAPAN'S LOYALTY UNCHANGED.

LONDON, June 6th.

The Daily Mail's Correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on May 25th, states: Premier Terauchi, interviewed, emphatically declared that such a contingency as a German-Japanese Alliance was impossible. He was aware of no change in the Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of Great Britain. If the German power in the Far East cannot be broken, then the future of Japan would be seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government has done for the Allies since his appointment has proved his contention. He was filled with admiration for what the British people have done since the war in the formation of a great army, and their achievements were positively wonderful.

Asked his opinion on the progress of the war, General Terauchi said that the outstanding fact was that the great German drive was broken and the violent onslaughts had been arrested.

General Terauchi concluded by reiterating his admiration for the unprecedented war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith "in the final vindication of the principles for which in common we are all fighting."

BATTLE OF JUTLAND ANNIVERSARY.

TRIBUTE TO MERCANTILE MARINE.

LONDON, June 1st.

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, speaking at the Jutland Battle Anniversary in the Albert Hall, said that the spirit of the men of the fleet on the occasion of the battle even surpassed his high expectations. He paid a tribute to the men of the merchant marine, who gallantly enabled Britons to be better fed, clothed and in greater comfort than any belligerent or neutral. Despite submarinism, even the worst enemy outrages at sea, no man starved and no ship was delayed for a crew. It was computed that 12,500 seamen had been murdered by the enemy.

ENEMY BARBARITIES WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

LONDON, June 6th.

The crews said that the German barbarities, including the sinking of passenger ships and attacking hospitals on land, will not be forgotten when peace conditions are being considered. "We will then possess the power to exert an iron pressure on the Central Powers through our undiminished command of the sea. Our control of raw materials should be applied against these outrages as well as offsetting any territorial gains the enemy might enjoy when peace is made."

THE DERBY.

LONDON, June 6th.

The race for the Derby resulted as follows:—

Gainsborough 1
Blink 2
Treasure 3

Thirteen ran. Won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third. The betting was 13 to 8 on Gainsborough, 100 to 8 agst. Blink, and 20 to 1 agst. Treasure.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 6th.

The silver market is quiet.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT UPON DISCUSSION.

LONDON, May 31st.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British and German Governments have agreed upon the bases for discussion of the prisoner questions.

British delegates will shortly proceed to The Hague.

Most probably arrangements similar to those made with Germany will be adopted regarding Turkey and Bulgaria.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIES' EMANCIPATORY DECLARATIONS.

LONDON, June 5th.

10.15 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces:—The Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, at a meeting in Versailles, agreed upon the following declarations:—First, that the creation of a united and independent Polish State with free access to the sea constitutes one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and the rule of right in Europe; second, that they associate themselves with America in an expression of earnest sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations towards freedom of the Czech, Slovak and Yugo-Slav peoples.

BOAT-WOMEN ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

TWO GIRLS AND A ROBBER DROWNED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, three Chinese were charged with (1) murdering a woman after having assaulted her with intent to rob; (2) murdering a child, aged 4 years; and (3) assaulting a woman (who is still alive) with intent to rob her.

Inspector Gordon, giving a description of the incident which culminated in the deaths of two of the unfortunate victims and one of the robbers, said complainant's boat was lying alongside Yau-mat Ferry wharf, early on Wednesday morning. In the boat were complainant and her two daughters. Two men came on to the wharf and, clambering on to the boat, engaged it for a trip to Mongkok. On the way thither they were hailed by two other men who were rowing in a small sampan at the time. The men in the boat greeted the new-comers, who joined them on complainant's boat. The direction of the boat was then changed to Tai Kok-tui. When the boat had covered half the distance the men suddenly assaulted complainant and her daughters, the motive, apparently, being to steal their jewellery. In the struggle which ensued the boat turned turtle, and all the occupants were thrown into the water. In the confusion the men managed to make their escape. Complainant's two daughters were drowned before any effective assistance could be rendered, and complainant's life was also in jeopardy. She, however, had the presence of mind to cling tenaciously to the keel of the overturned boat, and was rescued from her perilous position by some junk people, who were attracted to the scene by her cries for help. They poked the women up and took her to the Yau-mat Police station, where she made a report. The Police immediately set to work, and a detective from Yau-mat, was sent out in a boat to search for the men. On arriving in the neighbourhood of the incident he discovered that one of the robbers had been picked up from the water by some junk people, and taken into custody. Another man was found in the water, apparently attempting to swim ashore, while the third man was arrested in the servants' quarters at 125, Aston Road. In a cubicle the Police found a pair of wet trousers and a wet coat. The Police were unable to trace the fourth man, whom they believe to have been drowned.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday afternoon.

DEVELOPING OVERSEAS TRADE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to serve as a committee to advise the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) on matters relating to the activities of the department:—

Sir Francis Barker (representing the Federation of British Industries), Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bt. (representing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom), Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, Mr. W. L. Hitchens, Lord Incheape, Mr. Walter Lead, Mr. Kenneth Lee, Mr. G. A. Moore, Mr. J. W. Murray, Sir George A. Biddall, Mr. C. V. Sale, Captain Albert Smith, M.P., Colonel Frank H. Wedgwood.

HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

THE NEED OF INCREASING MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A general meeting of the European members of the War Charities Committee was held yesterday evening, at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided over a large attendance and was supported by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax (Hon. Secretary).

The Chairman said they had been called together to discuss the scheme which had been approved by the Executive Committee for increasing the monthly subscriptions to war charities. They would recollect that at the last meeting the Hon. Treasurer had pointed out that the monthly subscriptions amounted only to \$3,000 and that practically \$1,000 of that sum came from two persons and one firm. That could not be considered a satisfactory position, and he (the Chairman) thought it was the duty of the Committee to do everything they could to remedy it. It was not large subscriptions they wanted; what they wanted were small subscriptions—say, of \$1 or \$2 a month—and by that means they ought to get something like from \$30,000 to \$60,000 a year. They would then be in a more satisfactory position, and able to pay off their biggest contributions, such as the amount they had undertaken to provide for the Flying Corps Hospital and the Ladies' Work Party and other contributions, and prevent the necessity of holding back large sums from their annual subscriptions in order to make sure that they did not run short of funds. Several schemes had been discussed as to what were the best means for increasing the monthly subscriptions. At one time it was proposed to organize district collections. He, however, did not think that was would be very satisfactory, as they would have to form other organizations, which would not be quite so efficient. He suggested that it would be advisable to approach the secretaries of all the clubs in Hongkong and ask them to allow their organizations to help in the collection of small subscriptions. In no way would impossible subscriptions be asked from members. He would read to them a circular which had been prepared in this connection to be sent to the secretaries of the clubs simply asking members to subscribe small sums monthly by adding them on to their bills.

The following is the covering letter addressed to the Secretaries:—

"Sir,—I am directed by the War Charities Committee to approach the committees of the European clubs of the Colony with a view to obtaining their cooperation in the stimulation of periodical subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. I, therefore, forward the papers attached for the consideration of the Committee of the Club with the request that they will be good enough to put some such system as is therein outlined into operation through the club organization."

At the request of the War Charities Committee, the Committee of the Club circulates the papers herewith and expresses the hope that the members who are not already subscribing to the Fund will support the appeal regularly and generously.

The following circular was then read:—

"The War Charities appeal to the European Clubs in the Colony to assist, each through its own organization, to stimulate regular subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. The Committee states:—A revenue upon which reliance can be placed will increase the value of the whole of the Fund by permitting some economical working and by making it unnecessary to hold balances in hand to meet obligations, as is now being done. An average of quite a small monthly subscription from the Europeans of the Colony will make a substantial total, and even a regular \$1 a month is of account. It is probable that there are many in the Colony who can afford small sums which they are anxious to pay, if simple machinery for collection is provided, and it is this machinery which it is hoped to supply through their club organizations. The subscriptions could be made through the club, either in the form of a regular subscription or single donations of \$1 and upwards, as in the forms attached. The Committee will be glad to publish names of subscribers who will not be published unless at their own request. Otherwise, the publication will take the form of:—

"Club for month of

"This system is not primarily intended to supersede direct dealing with the Hon. Treasurer for those who prefer that course."

Continuing, the Chairman said he thought the lack of monthly subscriptions was due to a great extent to the fact that the people were not sufficiently reminded that monthly subscriptions were required. If they compared accounts with the people at home they would recognise that they who were out here were very fortunate. At home they could not enter a railway train, a hotel, a theatre, etc., without being reminded of the war. Here, it was quite different. He thought everybody should help by subscribing every month what he could afford. They did not wish to interfere with various societies and clubs which had their special "days." He hoped the proposal he had just made would meet with the approval of all and that they would have the co-operation of the Press to bring it to a successful conclusion by constantly reminding people that subscriptions are wanted.

There was no discussion. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., expressed the opinion that the scheme was an excellent one, and he moved that it be adopted.

Mr. H. P. White seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

WAR BOND TICKETS

ROLL UP! ROLL UP!!

LAST 5 DAYS

OF SALE

BUY YOUR TICKETS NOW

PRICE \$5.00 EACH.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

(1824)

A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.

IN the best regulated families the little ills of life will creep in. Some member of the family circle may occasionally suffer from Biliousness and Indigestion, and one or the other will from time to time exhibit the well-known symptoms of Constipation. From these little troubles more serious complaints arise, and should therefore not be neglected. The slight headache, bad breath, and a discoloured tongue are the index to a disordered stomach; and the necessity of keeping a safe, sure, and reliable remedy in the house is apparent. By following such a course the more expensive method of calling in a doctor will be found quite unnecessary. That Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the very best Family Medicine is vouched for by thousands of grateful men and women who speak from personal experience.



Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are not simply a purgative medicine which forces the food out of the body, depriving the stomach of its nourishment and thus starving the system. They contain the essential properties that are temporarily lacking in the stomach through weakness, and complete the digestion and assimilation, and so restore the functions of the digestive organs by obtaining the maximum of nutriment from the food which sustains the body and assures good health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE & SPIRITS MERCHANTS.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. **VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD**

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective blood and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. It cures all ailments of the blood, such as biliousness, indigestion, constipation, headache, neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, loss of vitality, nervousness, hysterical attacks, and all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for all ailments of the blood.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. **VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE**

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of biliousness, indigestion, constipation, headache, neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, loss of vitality, nervousness, hysterical attacks, and all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful blood purifier and a positive and permanent cure for all ailments of the blood.

W. J. KEE FLAG & SAILMAKER, No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 1833.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS: A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gonorrhea, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world.

CINEMATOGRAPHS FOR SCHOOLS.

The other day a cinematograph was installed at the Warehousemen's, Clerks', and Drapers' Schools at Purley, to be used in illustration of lessons on such subjects as history, geography, nature study, biology, and industrial processes. The school is said to be the first to possess a cinematograph for the purpose, writes a Home newspaper correspondent.

This is a fine throw-back, a welcome reversion to first intentions, to primary functioning. From the dramatization of novels, the novelization of dramas, and the melodramatization of life, the cinematograph has at last, in this country at any rate, begun to recall its origins. These, of course, lay in the researches of the great French biologist Marey; for it was from his apparatus for registering "movement in the functions of life" in order to investigate it that the modern cinematograph has developed. Never was an allegiance more strangely transferred. What Marey used, to take one instance, for the study of characteristic walks and gaits, incidental to certain humours, and distempers is now used for the exploitation of characteristic walks and gaits incidental to a certain humour, and temperament. An instrument fashioned and functioned as the handmaid of science becomes—by what natural selection?—the handmaid of—can it be said?—art. Machinery devised to present the processes of nature as revealed by the motion of natural bodies was called upon to present the processes of human nature as revealed by the motions of human bodies—and is thought to have done it. But has it? Where character can be suggested by action alone, as in the effect of primary motive and primitive passions, where the appeal is solely or chiefly to the emotions, it may perhaps be successfully made through incident, situation, and atmosphere. But in general what people are cannot be suggested only by what they do, and "the eye of the ignorant" being "more learned than the ear," the exclusive appeal through the eye in the presentation of life implies a disregard for intellectual activity as clearly as it fails to stimulate it. The virtue of the cinematograph as used in this field is its ubiquity its omniscience. It can show you the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time. It can show you the surface complexities of things. It can show lives and moves. What it cannot show you, or even suggest to you, is how it has its being. And that is its great defect. But where the element of character is absent it is no defect at all; and that is why the presentation of the processes of nature is the cinematograph's proper, as it was its original, function, and why it ought long ago to have captured the schools.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

The case for its use in the schools, however, quite apart from the difficult problem of financing it, with only the costly celluloid as present available as "base," has not gone unconsidered, and if it just gave a lesson in self-effort and self-help the case against it would be made out. The picture-lesson is only less futile than the lecture-lesson if it is set up as an escape from seeing into, thinking out, and finding out, if it is to be taken as a short cut to understanding. The child learns most and best not by seeing things done but by doing them—that is, by learning for himself; and it is only in so far as the cinematograph develops some special faculty for this learning for himself that it has for him any real educational value. Only in so far as it develops this faculty that it develops very far; as an aid to visualization it has, when properly used, no equal. It gives the child to see a thing as his fancy failed to picture it. Where his picture was incomplete the screen picture—complete it; where it was faulty the other corrects it; where it was a blank or a blur the other fills it in or clears it up. It trains up a child in the way it should see. The cinematograph gets nearer to reality than can any other form of pictorial representation, because life—the act of living as distinguished from the fact—is not static. As a child's consciousness of reality comes most surely not from his conception of that thing as he does it, so the life that is shown to him in natural movement enters wholly into his consciousness because he is in effect sharing in the movement. This sympathetic participation is his training—and the very best training—for his work of learning for himself.

But the cinematograph does more than help the child to see true what can be seen in the natural world; it gives him to see what could not be seen at all there without it. The movement of growth is often far too slow to be perceived as the transit of bodies through space is often too fast. But the cinematograph can so juggle with time relations that a bird or a flower is made to grow up and perish as the summer fly. Yet if it whips up it also curbs, and even a bullet in its flight is not allowed to exceed on the screen the speed that this instrument discloses to prescribe for it. And as with time relations so with relations of space. Geography is essentially a matter of space relations, and an instrument that can unroll the country for you so that you see it in perspective, in atmosphere, in surface movement, and see it from a changing point of view is a valuable aid to synthetic vision. And so again with relations of size. Calling in the microscope, it presents bacterial activity in its menace and in its service, showing the infection of the cholera bacillus or the transformation in the heart of a choch. For it not only brings to sight the movement of things that are too small for the natural eye; calling in the X-rays, it brings to light the movement of things that are withdrawn from the eye. Thus in the physical sense it can show how the world has its being.

SOME DANGERS. In all this, of course, there are dangers. One is that the pictures may be recited off so rapidly that the child has not where to lay his mind, and when at the end he comes to draw his fund of impressions he finds it empty. They

(Continued on next column.)

CZERNIN'S SUCCESSOR. BARON BURIAN'S CAREER.

Baron Stephan von Burian von Rajecz, Austro-Hungarian Common Minister of Finance, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in succession to Count Czernin, held the office of Prime Minister of Austria and Common Minister of Foreign Affairs from January, 1915, to December 26th, 1916, when he resigned, or was dismissed, on account of his utter incapacity to cope with the many problems, domestic and foreign, confronting the country. Burian, of course, succeeded Count Berchtold, who was Foreign Minister when the infamous ultimatum to Serbia was sent, and was utilised by the Kaiser as the means of provoking the war.

Baron Burian himself is not an Austrian, but a Magyar, and has always been regarded as the tool of Count Tisza, the Hungarian ex-Premier. He is quite as obnoxious to the Czech, Polish, and non-Austrian and non-Magyar nationalities as are Czernin and Tisza, and his appointment, if it signifies nothing else, means that the bitter warfare between these subject races and the Austro-Hungarian Government is not in the least degree likely to be abated so long as he holds office. He was formerly Consul-General at Moscow, Minister at Athens, and Administrator of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the latter capacity he had full opportunities of studying the South Slav question, and this question has certainly not become less acute since the recent agreement between the Italian Government and the Jugo-Slavs. As for the Czech question, which was one of the factors in Czernin's downfall, it was recognized, when the latter became Foreign Minister in December, 1916, that it was the key to the Austrian political situation. Czernin declared open war on the Czechs in his speech on April 2nd, and the Czechs have since been in a state of almost open rebellion. How far Burian, with his Magyar and pro-German proclivities, can cope with the existing position remains to be seen.

The comments of the Vienna Press on the appointment of Baron Burian are practically summed up by the views of the *Freiheitblatt*. This paper sees in the fact that Baron Burian, who was Count Czernin's predecessor as Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, is appointed his successor, an endeavour to maintain continuity in Austria-Hungary's foreign policy. "Baron Burian is a convinced supporter of the closest relations between Austria and Germany, and of the absolute necessity of this alliance. His appointment is a sign that the course of Austria's foreign policy remains unchanged."

In other words, he will follow at the heels of Germany as a dog follows his master. How heavy a blow Count Czernin's resignation was to the German inhabitants of Austria may be gathered from the fact (reported in a Vienna telegram in yesterday's *Frankfurter Zeitung*) that black flags were flown from numerous houses in Salzburg.

were given no time to form. Another danger lies in the shuttling of scenes, by which his impressions are confused. Change the point of view by all means, but let it be an ordered change. For, after all, the cinematograph does not give without asking something in return. If it did, then as an education it would be worthless. When the child has seen the parts executed in sequence his task is to image the whole that he may the better execute the parts for himself. And how can he image the whole if he has missed or mixed the parts, if he has recognized things without realizing them?

The late Head Master of Eton has argued that pictures are not a very powerful element in the acquisition of knowledge. But what of that? Enough that by training up the child in the way he should see they equip him for his much more important work of perception, for without perception knowledge is so much lumber.

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On Head. Formed Bare Patch. Broke Out in Pimples. Cuticura Perfectly Healed in a Fortnight.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 8th June, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th June, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SU-CHIANG"	On 11th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 13th June, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 14th June, Noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pien).

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	10th Noon	Str. from Colombo	10th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
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Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KANAGAWA MARU 12,500 tons SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M. MISHIMA MARU 16,000 tons SAT. 22nd June 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,600 tons SAT. 15th June 11 A.M. AKI MARU 12,600 tons SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, IS, TOWN, LLE, B HSBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... TUES., 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... THURS., 20th June, at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

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SHINYO MARU	21,000	TUES., 18th July
KOREA MARU	18,000	TUES., 13th Aug.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
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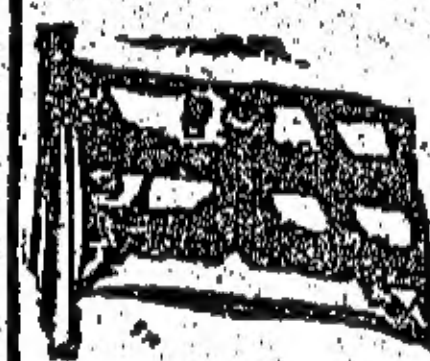
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"CANADA MARU" ... MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

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